BY J. L. PENNINGTON.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to THE DAILY PROGRESS:

Daily Paper, 1 month,	$1 50	Daily Paper, 3 months,	$4 00
" " 2 "	3 00	" " 6 "	6 00
One year			10 00

The paper will not be sent to new subscribers without the money in advance; and in all cases it will be stopped when the time paid for expires.

JOB PRINTING.

There being connected with the PROGRESS establishment a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

DAILY PROGRESS.

MONDAY, JUNE 15, 1863.

ALMANAC FOR THIRD WEEK IN JUNE.

	Sun Rises. Hour Min.	Sun Sets. Hour Min.
7. Sunday	4 47	7 13
8. Monday	4 46	7 14
9. Tuesday	4 46	7 14
10. Wednesday, B. Bunk. fl., '75	4 46	7 14
11. Thursday, Bt. Waterloo, '75	4 46	7 14
12. Friday	4 46	7 14
13. Saturday	4 46	7 14

New Moon Tuesday 16th, 19 minutes after 2 in morning.

Observations on Weather.—Friday, 12th instant, rain at four afternoon and light during night. Only rain to wet the earth any depth since Wednesday, May 6th.—This is harvest week in N. Carolina and prospects good.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[REPORTED FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

The Latest from Fredericksburg--Enemy Retiring.

RICHMOND, June 14.—Letters from Fredericksburg by the evening train state that the Yankees have returned to the Stafford side of the Rappahannock. Two trains crowded with troops for the West were seen to leave the opposite this morning. A considerable number of tents on the other side have also disappeared. The enemy's pickets still remain on the river bank.

Destruction of Gun Boats.

JACKSON, June 13.—An officer just from Natchez reports the gunboat *Arizona* grounded on the bar four miles below Natchez, on the 11th. The river has fallen three feet since. He also confirmed the sinking of the *Essex* and two other boats at Port Hudson.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

JACKSON, June 10—Memphis papers of the 6th say Grant is mounting heavy rifled Parrot guns, and his parallels are within 250 yards of ours. Nothing further from Port Hudson, and but little firing at Vicksburg to-day.—Raining hard all day. Jackson's cavalry and enemy had a skirmish at Edward's Depot. Enemy retreated. Our loss two killed.

Hotel Destroyed by Fire.

JACKSON, June 10.—The Bowman House, the only hotel left in this city, by the Yankees, was destroyed by fire this morning. Major Smilee, commandant of the post, escaped by jumping from the third story window, and caught on blanket. Loss estimated at two hundred and fifty thousand dollars; partially insured.

From Vicksburg and the West.

JACKSON, June 11.—Special to the *Mississippian*, dated Panola 10th, says Yankee cavalry, one thousand strong, under Col. Hatch, passed Holly Springs on Monday, going South, and another Grierson raid is contemplated.—Col. McCulloch, 2nd Missouri cavalry, attacked the enemy 28 miles South of Memphis, on Monday, and put them to rout.

The Memphis *Bulletin* of the 7th, says, Price drove the Yankee pickets in at Helena on Thursday night, but a heavy rain prevented an attack. Price has four brigades, but thinks he will not attempt to take the place. Also that Grant's sharp-shooters command the rebel works at Vicksburg. No rebel dare show his head above the parapet. Sherman commanded the right, McPherson the centre and McClernand the left. The advanced regiments are relieved by fresh troops daily. A Northern dispatch says Hunter's troops sailed from Port Royal to reinforce Banks.

A private letter from Clinton La., June 8th, says Port Hudson has been exposed to a tremendous fire from the enemy's fleet for the past ten days.

The *Essex* and two other gunboats have been so badly injured that they had to withdraw from the attack.—Storm here last night. Hardest rain seen for years. Incessant firing at Vicksburg this forenoon. Five prisoners captured by our cavalry yesterday, at Edward's Depot, arrived here this morning. They belong to the 3d Iowa cavalry.

Additional from Vicksburg—Heroism of our Men.

JACKSON, June 11.—Our scouts in the vicinity of Vicksburg report Grant hauling water for his troops from Big Black, eight miles. He has mounted siege guns and opened fire to-night. The firing is incessant and our columbiads replying promptly. The spirit that animates our troops in the works is a proclamation to the world that Vicksburg will never surrender. All eyes are now turned to Kirby Smith, on whose movements depends the fate of Port Hudson and Vicksburg.

Negro Lieutenant and other "Contrabands" Captured.

JACKSON, June 11.—A negro Lieutenant and twelve others, belonging to John Taylor Moore, near Grand Gulf, who had arrested citizens and were committing other depradations, were brought here to-day. Some excitement, coupled with threats to administer lynch law, was caused by their presence, but they were quietly turned over to the military authorities to be dealt with, as they claimed to be U. S. Troops. Weather cloudy and comparatively pleasant.

Later from Jackson.

JACKSON, June 12.—Special to *Mississippian*, Panola 11th says the Yankee cavalry under Hatch, has gone back towards Memphis. Citizens near Horn Lake report that thirty-seven transports loaded with troops, passed down yesterday, and that heavy firing was heard at Vicksburg, and that it was continuous last night, and the heaviest of any yet heard. Weather clear and warm. Thermometer ninety.

BRIDGEHAVEN, June 12.—Nothing from Port Hudson. The Yankees evacuated Clinton. Jackson burned a portion of Clinton.

MOBILE, June 12.—Special to *Tribune*, Jackson 11th, says the latest news from Port Hudson, was that the bombardment continued. Nothing definite from Vicksburg or Port Hudson. Special to *Advertiser & Register*, Jackson, June 11th, Panola, dispatch, 11th, says Hatch came as far South as Onizaba and Typpah county.

A Vicksburg correspondent of the *Times* admits Grant's loss to be tremendous, and instances an Indiana Regiment that went in nine hundred and came out with a Lieut. Col. and fifteen men. The correspondent says a Federal brigade had been repulsed at Big Black by Johnston.

JACKSON, June 12.—Officers who left Vicksburg on Wednesday night report all working well. The garrison is in fine spirits and well supplied with provisions. So far but little damage has been done by the enemy's fire. Total loss of the garrison since the siege commenced does not exceed five hundred. Grant is still pegging away from his parallels. No mischief done so far. Rumors that Magruder is marching on New Orleans are current but not credited in official circles. No firing heard this afternoon. Nothing has been seen of the enemy's cavalry since the skirmish of yesterday. Since meeting Jackson it is thought they had given up another raid.

SUMMIT, June 12.—Nothing reliable from Fort Hudson. Firing heard night before last.

JACKSON, June 12.—Special to *Mississippian*, Panola, 11th, says General Marmaduke captured one transport and sunk another near Helena, on the 11th inst. Two regiments sent from Helena against him. He routed and drove them back to town. General Price is scarching on Old Town Point, eighteen miles below Helena. Twenty-two companies from North Mississippi have reported for duty, under the late call. Nothing new from Vicksburg. But little firing. Weather excessively warm.

One Day Later from the North.

RICHMOND, June 14.—Northern dates to the 11th received. Accounts of the cavalry fight in Culpepper states that it was known at Hooker's headquarters that Gen. Lee had assembled his cavalry, supported by artillery and infantry, between Culpepper C. H. and Beverly's Ford. Pleasanton was sent with a force of cavalry commanded by Buford and Gregg to spoil the sport. The column under Buford crossed the Rappahannock at Beverly's Ford, the other at Kelly's six miles below. Buford encountered Jones' Brigade one mile from the river, and the fight commenced and continued until 3 p. m., by which time Stuart's entire force was driven back three miles, with heavy loss. The Federal column formed a junction near Brandy's Station at 2 p. m., and the fight was discontinued about three, the rebels falling back on their strong infantry supports, and our forces returned almost unmolested to this side of the river.

He lost several valuable officers, including Col. Davis, 8th New York, and Lieut. Col. Irwin 16th New York.—We captured two hundred prisoners and one stand of colors. Important papers were captured at the camp of Jone's Brigade showing the strength of the rebel force and intentions. Another account admitts that Buford's brigade was much cut up.

Cincinnati dispatch, 10th, say Carter's forces crossed the Cumberland on the 9th and drove Pegram from Monticello, and were pursuing the rebels and had captured a number of prisoners and horses without loss. Enrollment of conscripts meets great resistance in Fulton county, Penn. Enrolling officers have been pelted with eggs and their lives threatened, and barns burned.—Terms of service of nine New Jersey Regiments expire this month.

From Port Hudson

SUMMIT, June 13.—A gentleman from Woodville reports Banks fortifying on Thompson's creek, Northwest of Port Hudson, and planting heavy siege guns. Banks's army suffered out several regiments. Sherman's left arm has been amputated.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

SUMMIT, June 13.—Passengers from Punchatoula heard heavy firing at Port Hudson. *Essex* reported captured and several gunboats disabled.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HEADQUARTERS
ENROLLING OFFICE AND EX. BOARD,
THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,
GOLDSBORO', N. C., June 12, 1863.

THE COMMANDING OFFICERS OF THE MILITIA Regiments of the 3d Congressional District of North Carolina, comprising the counties of Johnston, Wayne, Sampson, Duplin, Onslow, Jones, Carteret and Craven, will proceed to enroll at once all male persons within the limits of their regiments. This notice includes all those who have been previously exempted or detailed or discharged from service for any cause whatever.

The commanding officer of the 19th Regiment Jones county Militia, will assemble his men at Shady Grove, Jones county, N. C., on the 24 June, 1863.

The commanding officer of the 21st N. C. Militia will assemble his men at Jacksonville, Onslow county, N. C., on the 26th June, 1863.

The commanding officer of the 26th Regiment N. C. Militia will assemble his men at Kenansville, Duplin county, on the 29th June, 1863.

The commanding officer of the 25th Regiment N. C. Militia will assemble his men at Clinton, Sampson county, on the 1st July, 1863.

The commanding officer of the 24th N. C. Militia will assemble his men at Clinton, Sampson county, on the 2d July, 1863.

The commanding officer of the 41st N. C. Militia will assemble his men at Smithfield, Johnston county, on the 6th July, 1863.

The commanding officer of the 17th N. C. Militia will assemble his men at Smithfield, Johnston county, N. C., on the 7th July, 1863.

The commanding officer of the 27th Regiment will assemble his men at Goldsboro', N. C., on the 9th July, 1863.

The commanding officer of the 28th Regiment N. C. Militia will assemble his men at Goldsboro', N. C., on the 10th of July, 1863.

Militia officers will please decide all questions as to age of persons subject to conscription before enrollment.

J. A. BARNETT,
Captain and Enrolling Officer 3d Con. Dis. N. C.
H. I. MACON, Surgeon C. S. A.
June 15-1w And Chairman of Examining Board.

NOTICE.

A LARGE NUMBER OF STRONG HORSES BEING required for artillery purposes, citizens are invited to offer all such to the government upon the following terms:

Depot and other Quartermasters charged with the purchase of horses are instructed to transfer horses unfit for active service to citizens in part payment for good artillery horses, the difference in value as ascertained by two disinterested persons, (selected, one by the officer and the other by the citizen,) to be paid to the citizen.

By authority of the War Department:

A. H. COLE,
Major and Inspector General Transportation.

OFFICE CHIEF Q. M. DISTRICT OF N. C.,
RALEIGH, June 12, 1863.

I am now prepared to comply with the above instructions, and hope the citizens will aid me in procuring suitable horses for the service.

W. W. PEIRCE.
June 15 6t Major and Chief Q. M.

[EXTRACT.]

Adjutant and Inspector Genl's Office,
RICHMOND, June 4, 1863.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 168.

XIV. CAPT. F. W. SIMS, ASSISTANT ADjutant General, will assume the duties of Inspector and Agent for the supervision of Railroad Transportation on the Railroads of the Confederacy, lately discharged by Col. W. M. Wadley, and will proceed to execute the same to the like extent with his predecessor, reporting through the Adjutant General to this Department.

By command of the Secretary of War.

JOHN WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant General.

My Headquarters are permanently established at Richmond.

F. W. SIMS,
June 15-1w Captain and A. A. General.

ATLANTIC & N. C. RAILROD.

ON THE EVACUATION OF NEWBERN, I LOST, among other papers, Certificate for five Shares of Stock in the A. & N. C. Railroad. Notice is hereby given that I shall apply for a new Certificate for said five Shares at the next Annual Meeting of the Stockholders.

June 15-10t E. CUTHBERT.

SNUFF! SNUFF! SNUFF!

LORILLARD'S SNUFF,
Lorrilard's Scotch (Salt) and (Fresh) Snuff. For sale by
June 15-3m

RAILROAD SNUFF,
Snuff, Appleby's Railroad
A. A. WILLARD,
Greensboro', N. C.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, THERE HAS ARISEN SINCE THE adjournment of the General Assembly a very important question of finance, in the proper settlement of which the credit of the State is deeply concerned, and for which settlement legislative action is required:

Now, therefore, I, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor of North Carolina, do, by and with the advice of the Council of State, issue this Proclamation, convening the General Assembly in Extra Session, and calling upon the members to assemble promptly in this city on Tuesday, the 30th day of this month of June.

(L. S.) In witness whereof, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor, Captain General and Commander-in-Chief, hath signed these presents and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed.

Done at the city of Raleigh, this 12th day of June, A. D., 1863, and in the eighty-seventh year of American Independence.

By the Governor:
E. H. MANLY, Jr., Private Sec'y.
Z. B. VANCE.
June 13-1w

All daily papers in the State will publish one week, and weeklies and semi-weeklies two weeks, and send bill to Executive Office.

WANTED.

A MAN SERVANT TO ATTEND GENTLEMENS' Rooms and wait on Table. Apply to
June 13-tf MRS. H. W. MILLER.

WANTED.

A RELIABLE SUBSTITUTE, FOR WHOM A GOOD price will be paid. Enquire at this office.
June 12-2t*

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

By WILKES MORRIS, Auctioneer.

DIRECT IMPORTATION.

LANDING EX-STEAMSHIPS SIRIUS AND BANSHEE. On Tuesday, 16th inst., commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M., I will sell at my Sales Rooms, No. 2, Granite Row, Wilmington, N. C., the following goods imported in above named steamers, comprising some of the most desirable, seasonable, as well as necessary articles ever yet offered at any of my cargo sales, viz:

2 cases Linen Prints,
2 bales Fancy Prints,
4 cases English Prints,
2 cases Colored Muslins,
3 bales do. do.
1 case Linen Cambric Hdk'fs,
1 bale Negro do.
1 case do do.
1 do. Long Cloth,
1 do. Hoop Skirts,
2 do. Men's Merino Shirts,
1 do. Blue Mattles,
2 bales Gunburgs,
1 case English Pins, Black and White,
16 cases French Hats, Felt and Cassimere,
50 doz. Cotton Cards, No. 10
2 cases Shoe Thread,
3 cases Stationery,
100 reams Commercial Note Paper,
200 kegs Bi Carb. Soda,
59 boxes Castile Soap, 32 lbs. each,
10 do " " 129 " "
1 case Mustard,
1 case Fancy Soap, assorted,
10 barrels Alcohol,
20 " Alum,
4 cans Spts Nit P L Opt.,
20 cans Castor Oil,
16 drums Castor Oil,
1 case Chloroform,
5 barrels Epsom Salts,
4 bbls. Copperas,
13 casks Kerosene Oil,
14 quar. casks Scotch Whisky,
20 barrels Jamaica Rum,
50 cases Brandy, Old Bourbon and Champaigne,
25 do Whiskey, Bourbon,
24 do Geneva Gin,
93 demijohns Holland Gin,
2 casks Jeffreys bottled Ale,
24 coils Rope,

AND

6 demijohns Gin,
1 bag Rio Coffee,
45 crates Crockery,

without invoice
Particulars in catalogue,
June 8-tds

FOR SALE.

A CIRCULAR SAW, ABOUT 47 INCHES IN Diameter, originally 48; also 24 feet carriage and head blocks, 48 feet track or ways, 10 inches band, 60 or 60 feet long, very heavy. Price six hundred and fifty dollars for all. For information, apply at
June 12-tf PROGRESS OFFICE.

DESIRABLE INVESTMENT IN TEXAS LANDS.

ONE-HALF OF THE

JUSTO LIENDO TRACT.

THIS TRACT OF DESIRABLE LANDS WAS SElected for his home site many years since, by Col. M. B. Menard, who was an extensive land owner in Texas, and one of the leading founders of the city of Galveston. The property has never passed out of his family, since its purchase by him, and one-half of it only is now offered for sale for a change of investment, and will be sold in parcels of one-fourth of a league, or 1,100 acres each.

It is situated in Milan county, within the

TEMPERATE AND SHOWERY BELT OF TEXAS,

about 45 miles North-Eastward from the Capital of the State, and about 55 miles Northwestwardly from Brenham, the present terminus of Railroad communication with Galveston and Houston.

The tract is divided in two nearly equal parts by Brushy Creek, (emptying into San Gabriel river,) and comprises an admirable combination of lands for agricultural and pastural pursuits. High and dry post oak lands, filled with fencing materials;

ROLLING PRAIRIE, WITH

BEAUTIFUL BUILDING SITES

commanding a view of the entire tract;

RICH TIMBERED BOTTOM

on both sides of the Creek, rising from there to a fine prairie covered with mesquite grass (not the bearded)

UNSURPASSED FOR GRAZING PURPOSES,

and which extends uninteruptedly to the banks of the San Gabriel, from 12 to 15 miles distant.

This region of country is not surpassed by any in Texas, in

REGULARITY OF SEASONS,
DELIGHTFUL CLIMATE AND
HEALTH OF THE LOCALITY;

and the tract itself forms one of the best investments for present use or future profit to be found in Texas,

THE LAND OF PROMISE AND OF PEACE.

During the dry year of 1860 in Texas, Mr. Conolly's farm, (on a portion of the tract,) yielded an average of 50 bushels of corn, and 15 bushels of wheat to the acre. There are numerous flouring mills in Milan, and the adjoining counties of Bell and Williamson.

All the small grains grow well, cotton yields one bale to the acre, horses, mules, sheep, hogs and

HORNED CATTLE THRIVE

WITHOUT WINTERING

and are largely raised throughout the region. The titles to the land have never been questioned, and are unquestionable, and there are no squatters on it. The settled portion of the State extends far beyond Milan county, in every direction.

The property now belongs to J. S. Thrasher, Superintendant of the Press Association, and one-half of it is offered for sale, only because the acceptance of the duties of his public position involves the necessity of a partial change in his investments.

It is offered at private sale until the 7th day of August, when if not disposed of, it will be sold at public auction, without reserve, for cash, in Confederate Treasury Notes in the city of Atlanta.

For further information, and plan of tract apply to

R. M. PARKS & CO.,
Whitehall Street, Atlanta Georgia.
May 11-M&Ttf

FOR SALE

NORTH CAROLINA 6 PER CENT. CERTIFICATES
" 8 " Bonds.
Confederate States Bonds.
Wanted—N. C. 6 per cent. Fundable Notes.
Jan 28-tf W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

SUBSTITUTE WANTED.

I WISH TO EMPLOY A SUBSTITUTE FOR THE war. The substitute may designate any company, in any arm of the service, not now full. Apply to the editor of the Progress or to the subscriber.

June 2-tf H. J. B. CLARK, Graham, N. C.
Standard copy.

TAKEN UP.

A YELLOW BOY—SAYS HIS NAME IS GEORGE, and belongs to Mr. Jos. Holloway, of Person county. The owner is requested to come and get the Boy and pay expenses.

BLACKNALL & CO.,
June 5-tf Kittrell's Springs.

WANTED.

A SUBSTITUTE TO ACT FOR EIGHTEEN MONTHS in a Militia Company for which $1500 will be paid. The money to be paid whether the party is drafted into service or not, and in advance. Apply at
June 11-tf THIS OFFICE.

A HOUSE WANTED.

A SMALL HOUSE IS WANTED FOR A SMALL family for which a liberal rent will be paid. Any one having such property to rent will please let it be known at the
June 8-tf PROGRESS OFFICE.

WANTED.

TO RENT, IMMEDIATELY, A BRICK STORE, ON Fayetteville street preferred. Any person having one to rent will please make it known at the
June 8-tf PROGRESS OFFICE.

STATE DIRECTORY.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

His Excellency, Zebulon B Vance, Buncombe, Governor.
Col David A Barnes, Northampton, Aid.
do George Little, Wake do
Richard H Battle, Jr, Anson, Private Secretary.
Dr Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon General.
John P H Russ Wake, Secretary of State.
Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer.
Curtis H Brogden, Wayne, Comptroller.
Samuel F Phillips, Orange, Auditor.
Ebenezer Emmons, State Geologiste
Oliver H Perry, Wake, State Librarian.
Major General Daniel G Fowle, Wake, Adjutant General.
Captain William B Gulick, Beaufort, Paymaster.
Captain Thomas D Hogg, Wake, Commissary and Ordnance Officer.
Captain James Sloan, Guilford, Quartermaster.
Captain Henry A Dowd, Edgecombe, do

JUDICIAL.

Supreme Court.—Richmond M Pearson, Yadkin, Chief Justice; William H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly, of Craven, Judges; Silas R Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; Hamilton C Jones, Rowan, Reporter; Edmund B Freeman, Clerk. [Meets in the city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Morganton term has been discontinued.]

Superior Courts.—Judges.—John L Bailey, Buncombe; Romulus M Saunders, Wake; Robert R Heath, Chowan; Robt S French, Robeson; James W Osborne, Mecklenburg; George Howard, Wilson; Robert B Gilliam, Granville; William M Shipp, Henderson.

Solicitors.—1st Circuit, Jesse J Yeates, Hertford; 2nd Circuit, Charles C Clark, Craven; 3rd Circuit, Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; 4th Circuit, Thomas Settle, Rockingham; 5th Circuit, Ralph Buxton, Cumberland; 6th Circuit, Robert F Armfield, Yadkin; 7th Circuit, William P Bynum; 8th Circuit, Augustus S. Merrimon, Buncombe.

Confederate States District Court.—Hon Asa Biggs, Martin, Judge; George V Strong, Wayne, Attorney; W M Watson, Craven, Clerk; Wesley Jones, Wake, Marshal.

Council of State.—F B Satterthwaite, Pitt; Robert P Dick, Guilford; Dr James Calloway, Wilkes; L Eldridge, Johnston; J R Hargrave, Anson; Jesse R Stubbs, Martin; James A Patton, Buncombe.

Literary Board.—His Excellency Gov. Vance, President *Ex officio*, Rev William E Pell, Wake, and Professor Richard Sterling, Guilford; Dr. Wm. Sloan, of Gaston. Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

Board Internal Improvements.—His Excellency Govern'r Vance, President *ex officio*, Wm Eaton, Jr., of Warren, and J H Flanner, of New Hanover. Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

Commissioners of Sinking Fund.—Hon Thomas Ruffin, Alamance, Hon Weldon N Edwards, Warren, and Hon David L Swain, Orange.

The University of North Carolina is at Chapel Hill.—Hon David L Swain, President.

Rev Calvin H Wiley is Superintendent of the Common Schools of the State.

Wiley J Palmer, A M, is Principal of the N C Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind, at Raleigh.

Dr Edward C Fisher is Superintendant of Asylum for the Insane, at Raleigh.

Rev W M Wingate is President of Wake Forest College, (Baptist) which is for the present suspended.

Rev Braxton Craven is President of Trinity College (Methodist.)

Rev ———— is President of Davidson College (Presbyterian.)

Major W M Gordon is Superintendant of the Hillsboro' Military Academy.

REWARDS.

$100 REWARD.

AMOS BROCK, PRIVATE IN CO. A, 40TH REG'T N. C. Troops, deserted from the Hospital at Fort Fisher on the 5th instant. Said Brock was enlisted in Jones county, within 5 miles of Kinston, on the 28th of February, 1863, is 6 feet high, has black hair, black eyes and dark complexion. His family lives four miles from Kinston, but formerly lived in Onslow county. To any except commissioned officers, I am authorized by the members of my company to offer a reward of one hundred dollars for his apprehension and delivery to me within two months time from this date.

A. W. EZZELL,
June 12-1w* Capt. Comd'g Co., Fort Fisher, N. C.

$10 REWARD.

I WILL GIVE THE ABOVE REWARD FOR A Yellow boy, nearly white, bound to me, who has run away, named WILLIAM REVILLS. One of his toes has been split open with an axe. He may try to pass as a white boy. I will give a reward of $25 for information against any body harboring him.

June 11-2w J. M. HARRIS.

KITTRELL'S SPRINGS.

AFTER THE 1ST JUNE, OUR HOUSE WILL BE open for the reception of boarders.

RATES OF BOARD.

Board per day	$6.00
" " week	35.00
" " month	100,00

Children under ten, and servants, half price.

BLACKNALL & CO., Proprietors.
P. S.—We cannot send our Omnibus to the 3 o'clock night train. [May 23-tf] B. & CO.

OIL! OIL!

I AM MANUFACTURING NOW A GOOD ARTICLE of Cotton and Linseed Oil.

June 9-1w* W. R. MILLER.

WANTED.

10,000 BUSHELS COTTON SEED, AT NEUSE River Oil Mills.

June 9-1w* W. R. MILLER.

SUBSTITUTE WANTED.

A SUBSTITUTE IS WANTED, FOR WHICH A good price will be paid. Address "A," Franklinton, N. C. June 10-1w*

CURRY COMBS.

MANUFACTURED by PRAIRIE & LACK
March 19-tf Raleigh, N. C.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS WHO PRESENT THEMSELVES at the office of the Surgeon General, between the hours of 9 and 10 a. m., will be vaccinated free of charge.

EDWARD WARREN,
Dec 20-tf Surgeon General of N. C.

SCOTCH SNUFF.

THE UNDERSIGNED ARE MANUFACTURING ON an extensive scale a very superior article of SCOTCH SNUFF, and are always prepared to fill orders from any place in the Confederacy.

B. W. LYNCH & SON.,
May 14-2m* Petersburg, Va.

CURRY COMBS.

200 DOZEN CURRY COMBS FOR SALE AT THE Factory of PRAIRIE & LACK
March 24-tf.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, N. C., May 8, 1863.

LEAD WANTED.—I WISH TO PURCHASE LEAD for this department. Persons having large or small quantities will please apply at once. Will give 1 pound of POWDER for 10 pound of LEAD.

THOS. HOGG, Capt. C. S.
May 8-tf In charge of Ordnance.

CANDLES! CANDLES!! CANDLES!!!

FOR SALE AT THE

GRAHAM CANDLE FACTORY.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE ON HAND AND ARE constantly manufacturing a superior article of WAX and TALLOW CANDLES which they are prepared to furnish in any quantity and at reasonable prices. Address

KNAPP & BERRY,
May 11-1m* Graham, N. C.

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
June 2-tf RALEIGH, N. C.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY PROGRESS:

ONE SQUARE OF TWELVE LINES, OR LESS:			
One day	$1 00	Two weeks	$10 0
Two days	1 50	One month	18 00
Three days	3 00	Two months	25 00
Four days	4 00	Three months	30 00
Five days	4 50	Six months	50 00
One week	5 00	Twelve months	75 00

Twelve lines or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same.

Cash will be demanded from all persons except where special contracts are made. When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement.

MILITARY DIRECTORY.

FIELD OFFICERS AND BRIGADES OF N. C. REGIMENTS.

We are indebted to John B. Neathery, Clerk in the Adjutant General's Office, for the following statement:

No	COLONEL.	LIEUT. COLONEL.	MAJORS.
1	Jno A McDowell	H A Brown	Jas S Hines
2	William R Cox	W S Stallings	D W Hurt
3	Wm L DeRossett	S D Thruston	W M Parsley
4	Bryan Grimes	James H Wood	E A Osborne
5	Thomas M Garrett	John W Lea	Wm J Hill
6	Isaac E Avery	Robert F Webb	S McD Tate
7	Edw G Haywood		W L Davidson
8	Henry M Shaw	James W Hinton	J M Whitson
9	Lawrence S Baker	James B Gordon	J H Whitaker
10	Jas A J Bradford	Stephen D Pool	{ H T Guion / T Sparrow
11	C Leventhorpe	Wm J Martin	Egbert A Ross
12			
13	Alfred M Scales	Joseph H Hyman	L H Hunt
14	S Taylor Rennolds	W A Johnston	J H Lambeth
15	William MacRae	W H Yarborough	G W Hammond
16	John G McElroy	Wm A Stowe	H D Lee
17	Wm F Martin	John C Lamb	T H Sharpe
18			J D Barry
19	Solomon Williams	Wm G Robinson	C M Andrews
20	Thomas P Toon	Nelson Slough	
21	W W Kirkland		W S Rankin
22	James Conner		
23	Dan'l H Christie	Rob't D Johnston	C C Blacknall
24	Wm J Clarke	John L Harris	T D Love
25	H M Rutledge	Samuel C Bryson	W S Grady
26	H K Burgwyn, Jr	John R Lane	J T Jones
27	John A Gilmer, Jr	G F Whitfield	J C Webb
28	Samuel D Lowe	Wm H A Speer	Sam N Stowe
29	Robert B Vance		W B Creasman
30	Francis M Parker	James T Kell	W W Sillers
31	John V Jordan	C W Knight	J A D McKay
32	Edmund C Brabble	Wm T Williams	D G Coward
33	Clark M Avery	Robert V Cowan	J H Saunders
34	W L J Lowrance		Geo T Gordon
35	Matt W Ransom	John G Jones	J T Johnston
36	No field org'zation		
37	Wm M Barbour	W G Morris	O N Brown
38	Wm J Hoke	John Ashford	M M'Lauchlin
39	David Coleman	Frank A Reynolds	
40	No field org'zation		
41	John A Baker		
42	George C Gibbs	John E Brown	C W Bradshaw
43	Thomas S Kenan	Wm G Lewis	W J Boggan
44	Thos C Singeltary	T L Hargrove	C M Stedman
45	J H Morehead	Samuel H Boyd	J R Winston
46	Edward D Hall	W L Saunders	ACM'Callister
47	Geo P Faribault	John A Graves	A D Crudup
48	Robert C Hill	Sam'l A Walkup	A A Hilb
49	Lee M McAfee	Jno A Flemming	P B Chambers
50	J A Washington	George Wortham	J C Vanhook
51	Hector McKethan	Caleb B Hobson	J R McDonald
52	James K Marshall	Marcus A Parks	JQ Richardson
53	William A Owens	J T Morehead, Jr	J J Iredell
54	K M Murchison	A Ellis	J A Rogers
55	Jno K Connally	M T Smith	Alfred H Belo
56	Paul F Faison	G Gratiott Iuke	H F Schenck
57	Arch'd C Godwin	H C Jones, Jr	J A Craige
58	John B Palmer		J C Keener
59	Dennis D Ferrebee	Edward Cantwell	J M Mayo
60			W M Hardy
61	James D Radcliffe	Wm S Devane	H Harding
62	Robert G A Love	Geo W Clayton	D G McDowell
63	Peter G Evans	Stephen B Evans	J H McNeill
64	Lawrence M Allen		Wm Garrett
65	George N Folk	Thaddeus P Miller	John J Spann

The Regiments are Brigaded as follows:

Clingman's Brigade—8th, 31st, 51st and 61st.
Cooke's Brigade—15th, 27th, 46th and 48th.
Bate's Brigade—29th.
Daniel's Brigade—32d, 43d, 45th and 53d.
Davis' Brigade—55th.
Hoke's Brigade—6th, 21st, 54th and 57th.
Hampton's Brigade—9th.
Iverson's Brigade—5th, 12th, 20th and 23d.
Lane's Brigade—7th, 18th, 28th, 33d and 37th.
Lee's, W. H. F., Brigade—19th.
Martin's Brigade—17th, 42d, 50th and 63d.
Pender's Brigade—13th, 16th, 22d, 34th and 38th.
Pettigrew's Brigade—11th, 26th, 44th, 47th and 52d.
Ransom's Brigade—24th, 25th, 35th, 49th and 56th.
Ramseur's Brigade—2d, 4th, 14th and 30th.
Robertson's Brigade—41st and 59th.
Talieferro's Brigade—1st and 3d.
Not Brigaded—10th, 36th, 40th, 58th, 60th, 62d, 64th and 65th.

The following are Infantry Regiments

1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32d, 33d, 34th, 35th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 42d, 43d, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52d, 53d, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 60th, 61st, 62d, 64th.

The following are Cavalry Regiments:

9th, 19th, 41st, 59th, 63d, 65th.

The following are Artillery Regiments:

10th, 36th, 40th.

The following are the Battalions:

Lieut. Colonel Charles E. Shober's, (formerly Wharton J. Green's) Infantry; Major J. H. Nethercutt's Rangers; Major R. W. Wharton's Sharpshooters; Major John W. Moore's Artillery; Major W. L. Young's Artillery; Major Alex. MacRae's Artillery; Co'. Peter Mallett's Camp Guard; Whitford's Battalion, Rangers; Major Alfred H. Baird's Battalion of Cavalry.

Colonel W. H. Thomas' Legion of Highlanders and Indians is composed of one Regiment and one Battalion, and numbers over 1,500 men.

LACK & FARRISS,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PROCTOR'S OLD STAND,
Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

WE WOULD INFORM THE PUBLIC THAT WE have on hand and are constantly receiving an assortment of

CITIZENS' AND MILITARY CLOTHING.

The business will be carried on under the direct supervision of Mr. C. M. FARRISS, and satisfaction guaranteed to our patrons. An experienced hand will go to the Camps to take measures for uniforms when ordered.

C. A. LACK.....C. M. FARRISS.
April 7-tf

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

I HAVE 35 BARRELS SPIRITS TURPENTINE IN large, tight, well made casks, averaging 44 gallons each, on hand for sale. It can be delivered at Boon Hill, on the North Carolina Railroad.

D. C. CARRINGTON,
May 20-1w4w Goldsboro', N. C.

SUBSTITUTE WANTED.

MUST BE OVER FORTY-FIVE YEARS OF AGE, healthy and sound. A man of this description can get $4,000 by applying to MR. J. R. WHITAKER, in Raleigh, N. C. May 29-tf

AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.

WITH AN EXPERIENCE OF MORE THAN FORTY years, the undersigned does not flatter himself, but is flattered by his customers, and will receive and sell at Auction, or on Commission, everything entrusted to his care.

FRANK I. WILSON,
May 14-tf Auctioneer.
Standard copy

TAX NOTICE.

I SHALL ATTEND AT MY OFFICE ON WEDNESday, the first day of July next, to collect taxes from Merchants and others under Schedule B, Revenue Law.

June 5-td W. D. HIGH, Sheriff.

ESTRAYED.

FROM THE STATE STABLES, IN THIS CITY, ON the 4th instant, two DARK MULES, one bay and one black. The black one has a scar on the hip. Twenty dollars reward will be paid for their return to

THOS. D. HOGG,
June 8-tf Captain and Acting Q. M.

SUBSTITUTE WANTED.

A SUBSTITUTE IS WANTED TO GO TO THE 2nd N. C. Cavalry, now in Virginia. A horse and equipments will be furnished if desired. A liberal price will be paid. Apply immediately at
May 22-tf PROGRESS OFFICE.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

MONDAY, JUNE 15, 1863.

ADVANCE IN OUR TERMS.

When we commenced the publication of the PROGRESS here in November, we got paper at 25 cents per pound and fixed our prices accordingly, but now we pay 50 cents a pound for paper, while ink, labor, telegraph news, and everything else has advanced from 50 to 100 per cent.—For these reasons we are compelled to make a slight advance in our terms of subscription to enable us to meet the heavy expenses of publication and support those dependent on us. If paper falls in price we shall fall; but if, on the other hand, it continues to go up, we shall have to go up or suspend, and we cannot think the public would submit to that.

On and after the 1st day of June, 1863, the price of subscription will be as follows:

Daily Progress One year - - -		$10 00
" "	Six months - -	6 00
" "	Three months -	4 00
" "	Two months -	3 00
" "	One month - -	1 50

The paper will be stopped in all cases when the time paid for expires, and those who do not wish to be without the paper must look to this and renew in time.

Agents and newsdealers will be furnished at the old rates.

How to send us Money.—To avoid all risk in sending money for subscription by mail, we have made arrangements with the Southern Express Company, by which all money can be sent for subscription to the PROGRESS at our risk and expense. Subscribers will enclose the amount to be sent in an envelope directed to the DAILY PROGRESS, and seal with wax, writing their name and Post Office, and the amount sent on the outside. Deliver the same to any Agent of the Southern Express Company, and take his receipt. Send a letter to us by mail, advising us of the date when sent.

All Quiet.

We have seen gentlemen direct from the Blackwater and from the lines below Kinston, and they represent all as quiet in both localities. Vicksburg and the Rappahannock are now the great points of interest.

MORE ABOUT SUBSTITUTES.—We are at all times ready to oblige our friends and serve the public, generally, when it does not conflict with our own duties, which are onerous and continuous, but we cannot consent to become a general substitute agent, to oblige friends or in the way of business. On Saturday we received three letters asking our assistance to procure substitutes, and one of the gentlemen, more generous than the rest, kindly offered us five hundred dollars to get him one. If any of our friends want to buy stocks, dry goods, or groceries, or anything of the kind, we are ready at any and all times to serve them, but we can lend no assistance in the way of getting substitutes, as a favor or for pay, for we would as soon receive blood money as substitute money. We insert substitute advertisements just as we do those offering bacon or potatoes for sale, but it is not to be inferred that because the advertisement of Smith and Jones offering bacon or potatoes for sale, appears in our columns, we undertake to negotiate sales for Smith and Jones.

From the fact that persons wishing substitutes, or having substitutes to dispose of, generally desire to withhold their own names, we have suffered their notices to go in, with a note appended, "apply at this office;" but to prevent all misapprehension in future, and save ourself from trouble, persons inserting advertisements will have to give their own names, or some other reference. The annoyance is too great and we must stop it.

The late fight in Culpeper was not much of a victory for us. We took three hundred prisoners but lost, it is thought, a larger number, while our list of killed and wounded is fully as large, if not larger, than that of the enemy. The enemy recrossed the Rappahannock, it is true, but it does not clearly appear whether they were driven back or fell back of their own accord. We give the details this morning as far as received. We hope we shall have no more such victories.

Some of the faithful are regretting that the Legislature has been summoned to assemble, for the reason they say, that they fear the body will take the State out of the Southern Confederacy. No sensible man supposes that the Legislature do anything so foolish, will but to be consistent the simpletons should favor that which they pretend to fear, for they went the whole hog for going out, long before the masses of the people could see the necessity for such a step. We suppose, however, they were *peaceable revolutionists*; so they tell us, and we must be charitable and believe them. Certainly their behavior since trouble commenced, has been remarkably peaceable.

"A Paris letter mentions a rumor as prevailing in that city, to the effect that the Cabinets of Paris and London have again commenced negotiations on the subject of a mediation in America. They are first to commence with the Confederates, who will be asked, as a preliminary step, to guarantee the gradual emancipation of slavery, and this guarantee, once secured, it is thought the North will be willing to accept a separation."—*Rebel.*

If France means to mediate for the purpose of robbing us of our property in slaves or anything else, we want none of her interference. The Yankees are sufficient, of themselves, in all cases where robbing is to be done.

CALL FOR MILITIA IN VIRGINIA.—The President has called upon the State authorities of Virginia for eight thousand Militia for local defence and to be ready for active duty by the 1st of August, and the Adjutant General of the State has issued orders for their enrollment and organization.

A young man named Harrison James, was detected purloining letters from the Post Office, at Salem, on Sunday week.

The Empress Eugenie is taking great interest personally in preparing Fountainebleau for the Prince of Wales and his bride. An apartment is being fitted up in the Chinese fashion for them, and a Venetian gondola will be placed on the waters of the magnificent garden.

A NEW ORDER PUBLISHED IN MEMPHIS.—An order from the Federal War Department directs that within the States of Tennessee and Mississippi, wherever the Federals have the rule, that all citizens shall be *registered* in three classes: *First*, avowed enemies; *second*, neutral foreigners; *third*, loyal citizens. The first class are to leave their lines by or before the 16th of June, and their property confiscated—the second are to take an oath of neutrality—the third to bear certificates of loyalty. No goods of any kind are allowed to be sold except by special permit, except to those showing evidence of loyalty.

The cry of "stop thief" never disturbs an honest man, nor will our remarks relative to the "Preachers' regiment" annoy or offend any discreet man who devotes himself to his Master's work. The *Register* tries to create the false impression, with malice in the tint of course, that we have attacked the preachers of Raleigh. Had that paper been disposed to have dealt fairly or acted honestly towards us, it would have copied what we did say, instead of attempting to create the impression, by false assertions, that we had attacked certain gentlemen he names. Those of the preachers of Raleigh that we personally know, seem to be, and we suppose are, clever gentlemen, but not being in religion what the *Register* is in politics, a weathercock that changes doctrines and principles with every moon, we wait on the ministrations of but one of them. He does not preach blood and vengeance, or war and politics, but the Word as he finds it in the volume of Truth, nor have we any idea that he will get mad at what we said about a "preachers' regiment."

If any of the preachers in this city, whose teachings we do not hear, are guilty of dispensing fanaticism instead of preaching Christ and him crucified, of course they are guilty and our remarks apply to them, and they should at once join the "preachers' regiment. We make no such charge, but repeat that the cry of "stop thief" never disturbs an honest man, and no gentleman of the profession who is without sin, will be offended at what we said; and he that is thus offended is either guilty or a fool.

We reiterate that there are preachers in the South whose crazy rantings have assisted the infamous preachers of Abolition in the North to produce the existing troubles, and to be consistent, having preached blood, they should now place themselves in a position to smell blood. And this is not all. There are men in the South, in North Carolina, calling themselves preachers, who have been among the worst speculators and extortioners that this war has produced; and there are those who have carried on illicit trade with the enemy, who have "run the blockade" with their money if not in person, and have retailed Yankee notions at swindling prices. Does this cry of "stop thief" disturb anybody? If so, "thou art the man."

We hope we have all proper respect for the meek and lowly followers of the Son of Man, who are teachers of the Word, but we have been too long in this world to bow to every scoundrel that steals the livery of Heaven to serve the devil in.

We most sincerely trust that nothing that we have said or may say will weaken or injure the vast interests which our neighbor of the *Register* has in slavery. We believe we were born a little farther South than the editor of the *Register*, our interests in slavery, we suppose, are quite as extensive as his, and we are as thoroughly identified with the cause of the South and the government under which we live. We have the best reasons for believing that the attack on us, by the *Register*, was by the command of one of the *advisory committee* that controls it, but we assure the source, whoever he may be, that we care nothing for the attack and as little for him.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA!

THE FIGHT IN CULPEPER!!

KILLED, WOUNDED, PRISONERS, &c.!!

FROM THE RAPPAHANNOCK!!

&c., &c., &c., &c.

We copy from the Richmond papers of Friday.—

Of the recent fight in Culpeper the *Examiner* says:

More recent arrivals from the scene of recent opperations in Culpeper convince us that the battle of Brandy station narrowly missed being a great disaster to our arms—a disaster to which even Drainsville would have been as nothing. On Monday night, it appears from what we can learn from the most authentic sources, Stoneman, with perhaps as many as fifteen thousand men, crossed the Rappahannock at a point above Kelly's Ford, and bearing westward, made a detour, came suddenly and unexpectedly upon the rear of Stewart's camp at Brandy Station. Our men were completely surprised, and were only saved from hopeless rout and confusion by their own indomitable gallantry and courage. We sustained most of our loss during the first onslaught of the enemy, though it was only after an hour's desperate fighting that we succeeded in checking his advance. The Yankees are said to have been driven back, but which way we are unable to say, though think it probable they returned by the same roads by which they advanced to make the attack. They seem to have retired slowly, disputing every foot of ground. Some say that after the first attack and repulse of the enemy, that there was no regular battle, but a series of heavy skirmishes.

Our whole loss in killed, wounded and missing, is believed to be about six hundred, of which four hundred are thought to be prisoners. The enemy's loss is considerably less than ours, by perhaps, one hundred.

It is reported that the enemy found at General Stewart's headquarters a great number of important papers, among which was a plan of future operations. This report, as regards any plans of the campaign, we feel confident, is without truth. Gen. Lee's plans are known only to himself, his Lt. Generals, and to the heads of Government at Richmond.

We have no additions to make to the casualties published yesterday. Five of our Colonels are said to have been killed or so severely wounded as not to recover—Hampton, Williams, Greene, Phillips, and another whose name we could not learn.

The *Dispatch* of the same date says:

The reports of the late fight in Culpeper county, brought down by passengers on the Central train yesterday evening, are hardly more satisfactory than those which had previously reached us. That our forces were surprised there seems no longer any reason to doubt, and that they fought gallantly after they recovered from the confusion into which they were at first thrown is also certain. It is equally certain that the battle terminated with the repulse of the enemy and the advantage on our side, the enemy's loss in killed and wounded, and in the number of prisoners captured, being considerably greater than that sustained by our forces.

The greater portion of our wounded have been sent back to Gordonsville, where about 125 had been received up to 12 o'clock yesterday. The whole number of wounded in the engagement, it is believed, will amount to from 150 to 200. The number of killed it is thought will not exceed 50. The number of officers slain is greatly out of proportion to the number of men, which is accounted for by their exposing themselves in efforts to rally their commands after the first onset of the enemy. Our whole loss, including prisoners, is put down at between 300 and 400. A passenger who came down on the train says that we had five Colonels killed, but could not recollect any names in addition to those given by us yesterday morning. Among the wounded was Col. A. W. Harman, of the 12th Virginia cavalry, who was shot in the neck.—The 10th Virginia cavalry, Col. J. Lucas Davis, bore a prominent part in the fight, and suffered pretty heavily, as did also the 21 North Carolina, Col. Williams.

One of the enemy's officers, who came over with a flag of truce on Wednesday, says that [illegible] officers amounted to twenty-five.

The *Sentinel* gives the following casualties:

A Culpeper correspondent sends us the following as some of the casualties of the battle at Brandy:

Killed—Col S Williams, N C, (married only two weeks ago;) Lt Col Hampton, 24 N C; Capt Robt Jones, 1st S C; Sg't Jno Stone, 6th Va; Privates Robt Simmons, 3d Va; G E Westcott, 10th Va.

Wounded—Brig-Gen W H F Lee, (in thigh;) Col Butler, 1st S C, (leg amputated;) Capt Farley, Stuart's staff, (leg amputated;) Capt White, Stuart's staff; Lieut N Richardson, 10th Va; Lieut C G Shumate, 6th Va; Lieut R W Allen, 6th Va; Lieut John Puryear, 3d Va; Maj M D Ball, 11th Va, (slightly;) Capt Andrews, 2d N C; Lt Blessingame, 2d N C; Sgt J M Durret, 10th Va; Serg't John Mason, 10th Va; Capt B C Brown, 10th Va. Privates J K P Preston, 2d do; Nicholas Moore, 6th Va; Tredwell Smith, 6th Va; C C Lance, 6th Va; T J Russel, 6th Va; F P Topper, 6th Va; Wm Law, 10th Va; M Potter, 10th Va; G B King, Jr, 10th Va; Buck Smith, 3d Va; —— Bowers, do; Jos Giles, 10th Va; Jno E Edge, do; Jno W A White, do.

Among the prisoners, we learn that Lieut. Col. Wm H. Payne, of the 4th Va., was taken.

On the Rappahannock things are seemingly unchanged. We copy from the *Whig*:

FREDERICKSBURG, June 11th, 1863.—No advance of the enemy has been made up to this time towards a general engagement between the hostile forces, nor are we yet entirely relieved from the mystery which seems to involve this movement. No one is prepared to say with anything like certainty that the manœuvering, apparently all a feint, may not result in an advance on the Confederate lines.

About 5 o'clock, yesterday morning, our pickets advanced on those of the enemy near the "Bernard House," resulting in regular skirmishing, which became very heavy about 7 o'clock. The enemy threw forward a second line of pickets to reinforce the first line which was now falling back under the advance and fire of our men. The Yankees going back to their rifle pits, the firing gradually slackened, but continued with intermission through the day, until about 5 P. M. The enemy had several of their skirmishers wounded. This firing was at long range. About noon, a train of twelve box cars left the depot, laden with troops.

I informed you in my last, that a brigade which crossed the bridges Tuesday afternoon, recrossed to the opposite side yesterday morning. About 6 p. m. to-day, four regiments or a brigade could be seen emerging from under the opposite side of Bray's hill, form into line, march down to the river and crossing the upper pontoon bridge ascend the hill to the "Bernard House." Soon after a brass band discoursed a "National Air" to inspirit the "blue bellies." Everything was quiet until about 12 o'clock last night, when one or more artillery trains could be very distinctly heard moving briskly with a rumbling noise over the bridge, and are supposed to have crossed to this side. Single horsemen could also be heard crossing and recrossing for sometime afterwards. No disturbance occurred during the night: and there was no cannonading this morning, or at any time yesterday, as many confidently expected. I had forgotten to mention that on the lines above town the pickets exchanged shots at intervals yesterday morning. The enemy's pickets seem disposed to fire at everything that presents itself before them.

Early this morning, two regiments of infantry and one battery of artillery moved from under "Bray's Hill" and down to the river, crossing at the lower pontoon bridge, about a mile below the upper one. It was also observed this morning that the enemy had thrown up, during the night, an additional rifle pit, forming an angle with the one from the upper bridge, to a point opposite and South of the "Bernard House," and extended fully a mile in a southwesterly direction. It may be remarked that their entrenchments conform to the configuration of the heights in our possession. The number of tents on this side is also considerably increased this morning. More heavy skirmishing occurred in the same locality early this morning.

Near sunset yesterday, a body of men moved from up the river to the Lacy House, under guard of some cavalry. This morning it is believed that they left on the Aquia Creek train for Washington. From their movements and appearance, they must have been prisoners, but whether of our men or theirs, cannot be said. We are unable to account for it, if they were our men.

No particulars have been received from the fight in Culpepper.

Several prisoners captured by us a few days since near the "Bernard House," stated that the troops here are from Suffolk, and comprise the command of Gen Dix.

From the *Dispatch* we copy the following:

HAMILTON'S CROSSING, June 11, 1863.—The situtation is unchanged. No firing since yesterday morning, then only by pickets. No rumors even, afloat. A fight, I think, is not expected here. Cars, loaded with troops, have been seen going towards Aquia creek. Not more than 10,00 Yankees are believed to be hereabouts. All this may be a mistake, and I have no facts to send you. Deserters state that the troops now here are from Suffolk, and Gen. Dix is in command.

The *Enquirer* says:

A squad of Yankees, ten or twelve in number, arrived on the freight train on the Central Railroad yesterday, from Culpeper. Several contrabands, captured with them, arrived by the same train.

The *Sentinel* has the following:

There was a small skirmish at Waterloo, in Fauquier, on the 8th inst. The enemy had 1,500 cavalry in the vicinity.

YANKEES ON JAMES RIVER.

The *Express* of Friday says:

Two of the enemy's gunboats convoying five transports, the latter supposed to contain troops, advanced up James River yesterday. Every cluster of trees and patch of undergrowth on either side, large enough and dense enough to shelter a rebel, was freely plied with shell, but the Chinese warriors failed to discover the whereabouts of any secesh soldiers. At last accounts this expedition had proceeded as far as the Hog Island estate, owned by our townsman, Robert Y. Jones, Esq.

To quiet the apprehensions of such old men and young ones too, who seemed to be suddenly seized with ague, when this news became rumored on our streets yesterday, we would state that the enemy were not at Petersburg last night, nor at City Point. And further, that before they reach either of these places, the gunboats and their accompanying transports, will find that shelling is a game at which two can play.—We imagine that this demonstration is a mere trick of the enemy, to prevent General Lee from being reinforced.

It is an old game, and one which has been so often played, that to use Hepburn's favorite expression, it has now about "played out."

LATER.

The *Sentinel*, of Saturday, says;

We are without a word from the Southwest at the time of writing this. The telegraph may have something before we go to press.

From Fredericksburg the report is that all continues quiet. The enemy have thrown up works on this side of the river, near their pontoon bridge as a protection. Our Generals would shell them out if they thought it worth while. Fredericksburg is in ruins, but unmolested still. [illegible] Fredericksburg is in the possession of the enemy.

From Culpeper we do not hear much additional. Gen. Rowan, of the [illegible] of the slain in the late battle. His remains have been taken to Lynchburg for sepulture.

There was considerable excitement here yesterday over the news that the enemy were exhibiting considerable force on the Peninsula, and advancing in a threatening manner. We learn that a column of three or four thousand were camped at Barhamsville, in New Kent co., on Thursday night. Their gunboats are also reported in the James and Quickahominy.—Our troops in the Peninsula are said to have fallen back, to avoid being taken in flank from the navigable waters.

Appropriate measures will doubtless be taken by our military to arrest the enemy. It is most likely we think, a plundering raid, ready, however to profit by any opportunity to put an affront or serious injury upon us. If the people of Richmond have been waiting for the coal of fire that makes even a terrapin move they have got it now. Let them fill up the companies of Home Guards by instant action, if they think their homes are worth defending.

Of the numerous reports which were current we do not deem it necessary to make mention. One of them was to the effect that Hampton Roads was white with transports, which had brought Hooker's men around to the Peninsula. We think this is a mistake, as our exchanged prisoners have just returned by that route.

The *Express* of the same date has the following:

We understand that the gunboats and accompanying transports, referred to by us in yesterday's *Express* came up the river no higher than the mouth of the Chickahominy. They turned into this stream, proceeded up several miles, and landed some 2,000 troops on the west branch of the stream.

Whether this is to be a base of operations for a new move on Richmond, or merely a feint to reduce Gen. Lee's great army, now marching upon Washington, we are unable to say. One thing is certain, however. They will be attended to should they move beyond the cover of their gunboats, and this will be done without reducing the army of Northern Virginia.—McClellan tried the Chickahominy, and signally failed; so will his successors, whoever they may be.

Of the fight in Culpeper the *Enquirer* of Saturday says:

We he have at length a connected idea of the desperate affair which occurred in Culpeper on Tuesday last, and a satisfactory return of results. It seems that the enemy, after crossing the river near Brandy Station, cut off our pickets by surprise, and dashed into one of our advanced camps before their approach could be guarded against. Our men fled, of course, being totally unprepared for the assault; but were rallied during the morning, and a general assault was made by Stuart, which resulted in the defeat and retreat of the enemy. The latter engaged some 10,000 strong in the demonstration and attack. We lost some stores, camp equipage, and about 350 men in killed, wounded and missing. The enemy's loss in killed and wounded is not correctly known, but must have reached between 200 and 300; while his loss in prisoners certainly numbered 380, including fourteen commissioned officers, all of whom have arrived in Richmond. Some 12 or 15 of his wounded fell in our hands. The severest fighting was near Brandy Station, towards the close of the engagement, being a desperate hand to hand fight of cavalry. Although the day was finally won by our troops, the men feel sore that they should have been surprised in the beginning, and are anxious to retaliate in kind, at almost any hazard, in order that they may obliterate this unpleasant souvenir of unmilitary discipline.

Accounts of the battle from various sources present an array of brilliant pictures, which may well adorn the history of the war. The spirit of our gallant soldiers, fighting though they were at a disadvantage, was brought out in its noblest light. Hand to hand they fought, with sabre and musket, and drove back the assailants on every part of the field. In one instance the enemy charged a battery, and our gunners met them with their rammers, unhorsed the first who dashed forward, and aided effectually in beating the rest. With such incidents the fight was full.

The reported wounding or killing of Col. John Shack Green and Col. Barnes is incorrect, neither having been injured. Nor is either Col. Payne or Col. Wickham captured.

LATEST FROM THE NORTH.

The *Dispatch* gives the following summary of latest Northern news:

We have received the New York *Herald*, of Wednesday, the 10th inst., one day later from the North.—There is nothing later from Vicksburg, except a rumor telegraphed from Murfreesboro' that a lady had arrived there from the Confederate lines who said it was generally believed among our soldiery that Vicksburg had fallen and 12,000 Confederates had been captured. The *Herald* don't bite at the tempting bait. We give a summary of the news:

The Bombardment of Vicksburg—A Confederate Traitor—Banks at Port Hudson—Grant's Position.

Grant has gone to digging, and a letter in the *Herald* dated May 31st, says that his forts have been constructed so as to completely command the rebel fortifications, and that were it not for the rifle-pits Vicksburg might now be carried at any moment by assault. The opinion of Grant, however, seems to differ from that of the correspondent, and he still clings to the "shovel and hoe."—According to the correspondent, Gen. Laubman is on the extreme left, Grant in the centre, McPherson on his right and Sherman on the extreme right. All have their batteries of seige guns so posted as entirely to command Pemberton's work. The opening of the bombardment is thus described:

Orders were received late last evening to be ready at 6 o'clock this morning to bombard the city. Accordingly at that hour every gun along the line was in position, and opened upon the unfortunate city. For a full hour a tremendous cannonade was kept up, the object at which it was directed being the Court House and vicinity. It is impossible to convey anything like an adequate idea of the demonstration. It is impossible that one hundred and fifty guns, all raining at the same moment a terrific storm of fire upon the beleaguered garrison, and all concentrating their efforts in one locality, have failed to produce important results. The next intelligence from Vicksburg will be awaited with considerable anxiety.

During the assault of the 22d inst., some thirty of our soldiers were taken prisoners and carried to Vicksburg, where, after remaining in confinement for two or three days, they were paroled and sent across the river to Young's Point, under a flag of truce. One of these paroled prisoners returned to his regiment last night by way of Haines' Bluff.

He reports a distressing condition of affairs in Vicksburg. When our army was approaching from Big Black river all the women and children near the environs of Vicksburg were ordered to come within the lines, under the impression that a greater degree of safety could be had there than without. Experience has proved this impression incorrect. The Union shells are no respecters of persons, and when dropping in the vicinity of peaceful dwellings explode as viciously and as destructively as when in the midst of an armed host. Large numbers of women and children have been killed, he says. The very first shot fired by the mortar boats killed a woman and her child. Latterly the citizens have constructed for themselves caves in the cellars of their dwellings, to which, with their wives and little ones, they retire when the cannonade becomes furious.

The failure of our endeavors to take the city by assault will be succeeded by an effort to reduce the place by means of the spade—to what purpose, whether to mine or approach by means of parallels, has not been determined. The argument in favor of this course is economy of life; for even a successful attack upon the city would be attended with an extravagant loss of men.

The strength of Vicksburg towards the land is equally as strong as on the river side. The country is broken to a degree affording excellent defensive positions, and an attacking party must necessarily be exposed to a fire which could not be withstood by any troops. In addition to this the ravines intervening the ridges and knolls, which the enemy has fortified, are covered with a tangled growth of cane, wild grape, &c., making it impossible to move the troops in well dressed lines. The attempt of to-day has exhibited the impossibility of taking the city by storm; but a few weeks of the spade will show that Vicksburg can be taken. Let the people of the North feel assured of this.

General Pemberton was anxious to indicate to General Johnston his exact situation, and sent a trusty [illegible] named Douglas—son of a prominent citizen of Illinois, who several years since migrated to Texas, and who joined the rebel service—through his lines, with instructions to make his way by night past the Union pickets and, seizing the first horse he met, to ride to Gen. Johnston at Jackson. Last Wednesday night, at dark he started, and, holding a pass from Pemberton, was allowed to leave the enclosure in the rear of Vicksburg. Young Douglas had, unknown to his superiors, for a long time meditated escape, and he could not neglect this golden opportunity. Instead of trying to avoid our pickets therefore, he marched boldly up to them and surrendered himself a prisoner. General Lauman conversed with him long enough to discover that there was meat in this nut, and sent him to General Grant. To him he delivered the message he was instructed to deliver to Johnston. In effect as follows: "I have fifteen thousand men. Vicksburg, and rations for thirty days—one meal a day. Come to my aid with an army of thirty thousand men. Attack Grant in his rear. If you cannot do this within ten days you had better retreat. Ammunition is almost exhausted, particularly percussion caps." This is the substance of the message, although not its exact terms. Douglas volunteered also other valuable information which leaves no doubt of the ultimate capture of the army.

The news from Port Hudson is important. General Banks has entirely surrounded the place and is master of the situation. His lines extend from river to river, and the gunboats are investing the fort above and below. Not a man can escape. My informant left on the 25th inst., and reports heavy cannonading by land and water. He was said the rebel commander had offered to capitulate and surrender the position, if allowed to march out with the honors of war. This proposition was not entertained. After bombardment the offer—unconditional surrender—was renewed, but refused by the enemy. This was the situation on Friday. An attempt was made by a [illegible] regiment to break through our lines and escape, but it was were repulsed with considerable loss.

Gen. Banks, in an official dispatch, dated the 28th, and highly complimenting the negro troops, two-thirds of which he got killed at Port Hudson, says:

Our losses from the 23d to this date, in killed, wounded and missing, are nearly one thousand, including [illegible] ly regret to say, some of the ablest officers of the corps.

The Fight at Brandy Station—Position of Affairs at Fredericksburg.

The following dispatch, dated Washington June 8th, is the only notice of the fight in Culpeper which has reached the New York papers:

A severe engagement took place this morning between our cavalry and that of the rebels, under Gen. [illegible]. The locality at which it occurred was Beverly's ford, on the Rappahannock, five miles above Rappahannock station and about the same distance below the Sulphur Springs.

A dispatch from below Fredericksburg dated the 9th estimates the number of Confederates there at fifty thousand. The dispatch adds:

Although the crossing of the Rappahannock at this point was for the third time effected on Friday evening, our forces have advanced no further than the open space behind the rifle-pits from which the enemy was driven, or rather in which the greater part of his sharpshooters on whom he depended to hold the ford, were captured. The brigade of General Neil crosssed over yesterday at ten o'clock and took a position on the left. In the morning Gen. Shaler, who has lately been promoted for conspicuous gallantry displayed at Fredericksburg in St. Marye's Heights five weeks ago to-day, joined us with his brigade. Two lines of battle—the first consisting of [illegible] Howe's forces and the second comprising Shaler's brigade—were formed plainly in sight of the rebel lines and both the fire of their artillery; yet affairs have been very quiet on both sides. The Sixth Vermont Volunteers, of Shaler's brigade commanded by Colonel Grant, were thrown forward as skirmishers, and suffered the only casualties inflicted by the enemy yesterday.

The movement thus far has been conducted differently from the previous advances of our troops. When the army crossed before heavy guns on the heights—a line at least, from the river—were relied on to cover the landing of the pontoons. This time two batteries of field artillery were brought quite down to the bank of the stream, and the diagonal fire which they unceasingly maintained not only kept the rebels silent in their rifle-pits, but successfully prevented the approach of any reinforcements which would otherwise have joined them. Lee's orders were that the ford should in no case be given up, and the Florida troops within the rifle-pits were expected to take them against all comers; but when the shell, scrapnel and grape and canister began to rain down upon them, they were compelled to lay low, and when, as our fire ceased for an instant, the 5th Vermont and 28th New Jersey regiment charged up the steep ascent, the rebels had no time to get away.

Execution of Confederate Officers as Spies.

An official dispatch from Gen. Rosecrans communicates the following facts, furnished him by Col. Baird, Federal Commander of the Post at Franklin, Tenn.:

Two men came into camp about dark, dressed in rebel uniforms, with horse equipments to correspond, saying they were Col. Anton, Inspector General, and Major Dunlap, Assistant, having an order from Adjutant-General Townsend, and your order to inspect outposts. Their conduct was so singular that we arrested them, and they insisted that it was very important to go to Nashville to-night. Col. Baird asked if there were any such men in the army; and if so, their descriptions. I replied at once that they were probably spies, and directed him to order a court, and if they proved to be spies to execute them immediately, which was done; and they were tried, condemned to be hung, and the sentence was carried into execution before ten o'clock this morning.

On being discovered they confessed they were officers of the rebel army, one a Colonel, named Lawrence W. Orton, formerly W. Grton Williams. One claims to be a [illegible] cousin to Robert Lee, and is said to have been chief of artillery on Gen. Bragg's staff, and formerly to have been on Gen. Scott's staff of the 2d regular cavalry.

PERSONAL LIBERTY AND STATE RIGHTS.—There is nothing in a state of War, necessarily irreconcilable with the rights of persons and of States, and it is only demagogues and would-be-despots that attempt to curtail the privileges of either. But the masses of the people of North Carolina are right on this question as on all others, and demagogues may stand aside.

We copy the following from the Salem *Press*:

We are very much surprised to see a portion of the press of this State apparently ready to ignore State rights altogether, and tamely submit to Confederate rule. Those papers seem to blow both "hot and cold," for in one breath they advocate the right of a State to secede from the general government, and in another they ignore State rights, favor a strong Central government, and threaten an unconditional suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, and the establishment of martial law throughout the rebellious portion! The rights of the States have thus been lost sight of altogether by some of the former champions of the State Rights doctrine; but our allegiance is, as ever, first to North Carolina.

Also, in the language of the Salisbury *Watchman*, "we regard the decisions of our highest judicial officers in regard to the personal liberty of the citizens of North Carolina as final and conclusive, from which no appeal can be taken to any Confederate Court."

From the following our readers will see that North Carolina is not the only State which throws herself upon her reserved rights:

Judge Thomas, of Georgia, in the case of Mary D. Nelms, a constable vs. Sidney S. Bruce, sub-enrolling officer, has decided that a constable is a civil officer, not liable to conscription, under a recent decision of the Supreme Court of that State.—*Montgomery Advertiser.*

What will Mr. Secretary Seddon do now? Will he insist that *he* alone has the right to interpret the conscript law, and that the Georgia Courts must be silent?

THE EXCHANGE CARTEL.—The *Sentinel* says that there has not been a suspension of the exchange cartel between the Southern Confederacy and the Lincoln Federal Government except as to officers. The course of the enemy in seizing citizens at their homes and dragging them away for exchange, has resulted in a controversy that stops all exchange of officers and civilians until some equitable accommodation shall be arrived at.

PERSONAL.—We find the following in the Columbus (Geo.) *Times* of Saturday last:

Maj. Gen. French, of the army of the Potomac, in company with Capt. J. A. Shingler, arrived in our city Friday evening, en route for Gen. Johnston's army at Vicksburg. He is the guest of Judge E. F. Thomas, during his stay in this city.